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CAMBODIAN CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING PROJECT

Q2 FY20 QUARTERLY REPORT
JANUARY 1, 2020 – MARCH 31, 2020

APRIL 30, 2020

This publication was produced for the United States Agency for International Development by East-West Management Institute, Inc.

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Prepared under USAID's Cambodian Civil Society Strengthening Project
Contract Number AID-442-C-16-00002

Submitted to:

USAID/Cambodia on April 29, 2020

Contractor:

East-West Management Institute, Inc.

Disclaimer

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TABLE OF ACRONYMS

ACI	EWMI's Advocacy Capacity Index
AGM	Assistant Grants Manager
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
APS	Annual Program Statement
CBCLO	Capacity Building of Cambodia's Local Organizations Project
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CCSS	Cambodian Civil Society Strengthening Project
CDP	Capacity Development Plan
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
CPAR	USAID Contractor Performance Assessment Report
CRD	constitutional rights defenders
CSO	civil society organization
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DGF	CCSS' Democracy and Governance Fund
DRL	State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
EWMI	East-West Management Institute
FIT	Financial Improvement Team
GAU	Grants Administration Unit
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GNA	Grassroots Network Advisor
GIS	geographic information system
GMP	Gender Mainstreaming Policy
GPP	Good Practice Project
GRC	Grants Review Committee
GUC	grants under contract
HRD	human rights defenders
IG	informal groups
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
ISD™	Impact Strengthening Development Certification Program
LANGO	Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organizations
LDF	CCSS' Legal Defense Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRM	natural resource management
OACA	EWMI's Advocacy and Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
OCAT	Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
OCI	EWMI's Organizational Capacity Index
OST	Organizational Scanning Tool
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
PIMS	Portfolio Information Management System
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PTAR	Potential Transition Award Recipient
TAP	Technical Assistance Plan
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	US Agency for International Development

PROGRAM OVERVIEW



Youth Council of Cambodia volunteers assisting sangkat officials in COVID-19 prevention campaign in Phnom Penh.

The Civil Society Strengthening Project (CCSS), Contract Number AID-442-C-16-00002, is a five-year contract awarded to the East-West Management Institute, Inc. (EWMI) by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), with a period of performance from June 27, 2016 to June 26, 2021.

The goal of the CCSS Project is to increase the capability of Cambodian civil society to engage in democratic processes by representing citizen concerns. The objectives of the project are to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Cambodia, and provide analytical and technical services to USAID/Cambodia's Office of Democracy and Governance to respond to opportunities for democratic development.

In order to achieve these objectives, CCSS carries out three tasks:

Task 1:

- In order to ensure that CSOs are able to carry out their work in a quickly changing legal environment, CCSS helps inform CSO risk management strategies by providing free legal advice on compliance issues. Funds for these services are provided by the Legal Defense Fund.
- CCSS supports CSOs to involve citizens in local democratic processes by providing grants through its Democracy and Governance Fund (DGF). For example, several subgrantees facilitate citizen requests for Commune Investment Programs (CIPs), while others organize patrols of community forests and fisheries.

Task 2: To maximize effectiveness and strengthen day-to-day functionality and long-term self-reliance of CSOs, CCSS delivers organizational and technical capacity development assistance, through customized coaching for individual CSOs by its subcontractor VBNK, training and other means.

Task 3: CCSS provides analytical and technical services to shed light on the civil society environment, for example through public opinion surveys.

CCSS Q2 FY20 RESULTS AT A GLANCE



- Legal advice on compliance issues provided to **7 CSOs**



- **5,013** people were engaged in monitoring, strategic communication or legal defense, as a result of subgrantee activities



- Citizens raised **120** issues with subnational authorities; including requests for services and calls for enforcement of natural resource laws
- **36** commune councils took concrete action in response to citizen concerns, for example, by ordering land grabbers to return community forest land, or by repairing roads
- Officials held **12** public forums at the commune level

PROGRESS UNDER EACH TASK¹

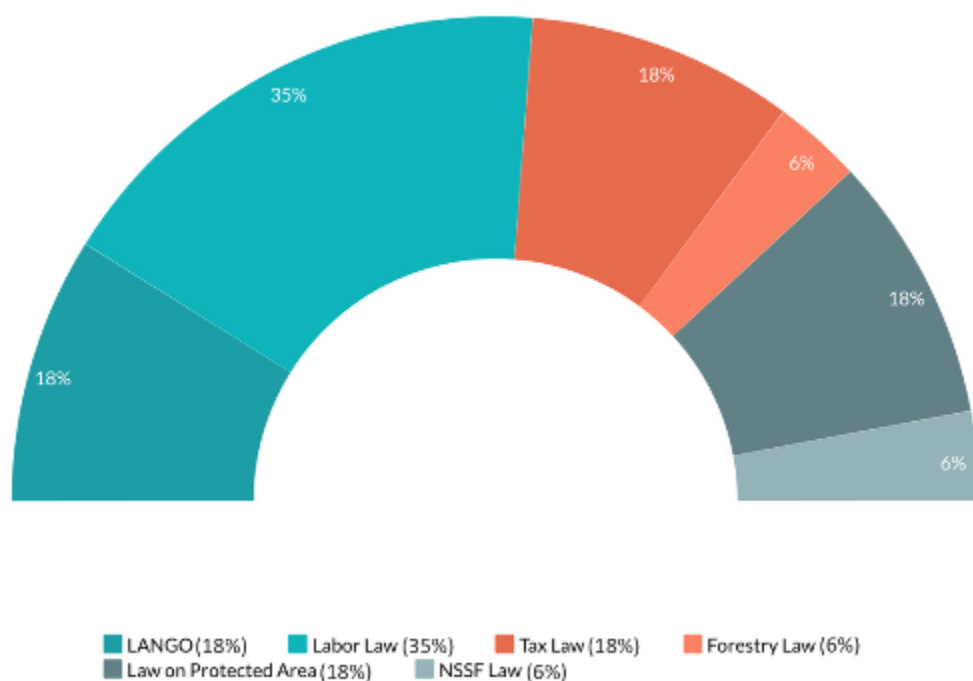
TASK 1: Support to Cambodian Civil Society

EWMI-CCSS supports CSOs by ensuring operational assurance through legal advice on compliance issues concerning Cambodian laws, such as the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (LANGO) and others under the Legal Defense Fund. LDF category 2. This legal advice has been particularly useful to CSOs in light of the evolving legal framework and enforcement landscape, as evidenced by LANGO's approval in 2015, new tax requirements in 2018, and Labor Law amendments in the past fiscal year. Legal advice from CCSS enables CSOs to better manage risks and to make informed decisions about their compliance. CCSS also provides legal representation and advice to address time-sensitive challenges to the activities and liberty of individuals.

SUB-TASK 1.1: Legal Defense Fund

Providing legal advice on compliance

Legal Assistance Topics



In order to support NGOs manage their risks, Legal Aid Cambodia (LAC) provided consultations to seven organizations on various aspects of the law and legal procedures, including the LANGO, Labor Law, Tax Law, NSSF Law, Forestry Law, and Law on Community Protected Areas. LAC also provided support and consultation on requirements for an

¹ For complete results on performance indicators see Annex A. For LOE and Financial Resources Expended see Annex B.

organization that is suspending its operations and on Labor Law requirements for shop steward registration and termination of contracts. Some organizations received consultations multiple times on different aspects of the law. The number of NGOs receiving assistance on compliance issues has dropped as larger forums organized by other organization have decreased – in part due to diminishing demand and also reluctance to host large meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Throughout the quarter, LAC contributed its expertise on the LANGO and the NGO experience with LANGO in ten multi-stakeholder meetings with NGOs and government actors to explore possible amendments to the LANGO, amendments to a sub-decree regarding taxes on NGOs and a draft sub-decree for the NSSF Law.

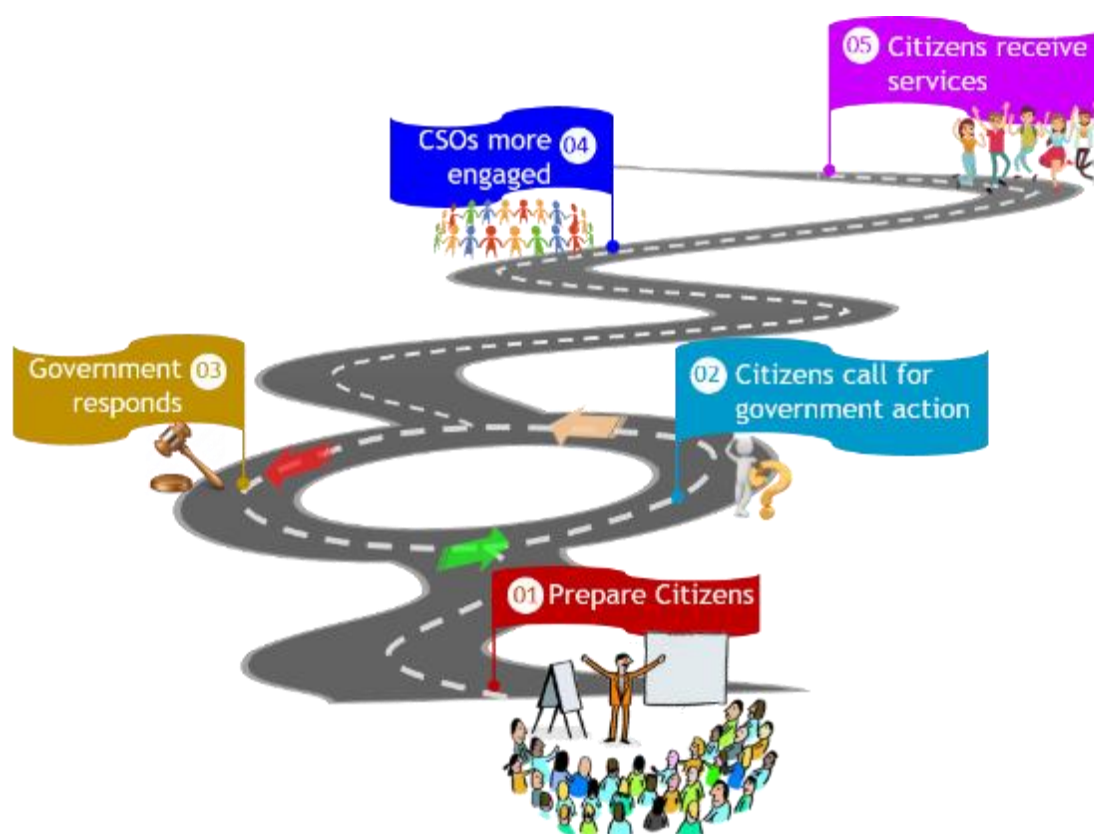
LAC continued to update its Facebook page on legal compliance, and to engage in constructive dialogue through the Joint Government-CSO Working Group on Taxation. The project uploaded several additional documents to the Facebook page on legal compliance for NGOs, to date reaching 7,000 accounts while gaining 1,008 followers. LAC is also working on three guidelines regarding NGO obligations under Labor Law.

SUB-TASK 1.2: Democracy and Governance Fund

Along with legal support and capacity building, CCSS provides grants to support a diverse portfolio of local NGOs to identify and expand opportunities to engage citizens in local democratic processes. These grants enable CSOs to flexibly navigate in an ever-changing space – which gives them an opportunity to use new skills provided by CCSS while continuing to build their own capacity. The grants, legal support and capacity building all work together to ensure that CSOs are able to carry out their work and to maximize their effectiveness.² Ultimately, CSOs will be able to demonstrate that they contribute to a strong democratic Cambodia with engaged citizens and a responsive government, who altogether can meet the challenges and thrive as a middle-income country.

CCSS subgrantees have learned that it takes many steps to achieve their objectives, which in turn create further momentum. Subgrantee training sessions, citizen patrols and community meetings lead to citizen calls for government action, which lead to increased responsiveness by government officials. The cumulative effect of all these activities – and their success – ushers in new norms and expectations about the roles of citizens and officials. Ultimately it changes the fabric of target communities. Taken together, these activities serve to expand civil society space throughout Cambodia, beyond the boundaries of target areas. This ensures that the impact of these activities is sustainable for years to come, and contributes to the self-reliance of civil society.

² CCSS created a comprehensive Theory of Change showing how the project's components contribute to the overall goal based on its mid-term evaluation by USAID.



CCSS subgrantees begin by preparing citizens to get involved in their communities in Step 1, then support them in calling for government action³ in Step 2. Subgrantees were able to continue with these activities for about half of the reporting quarter, until COVID-19 restrictions on meetings came into effect. The immediate outcome is that government officials then respond to the CSOs⁴ and proactively convene public forums,⁵ as shown in Step 3. Again, CCSS saw these type of results during the reporting quarter as well. Over time, repeating these steps – and particularly using tools provided by CCSS such as Applied PEA tools that strengthen CSO ability to identify and expand opportunities -- will result in ‘increased technical, operational and financial capabilities’⁶ as evidenced by a ‘change in organization performance.’⁷ As CSOs gain skills and experience, they have the opportunity to ‘develop and strengthen partnerships, collaboration and coordination among CSOs’⁸ and to gain ‘enhanced ability... to deliver quality programming.’⁹ This leads CSOs and citizens back to Step 2, creating a self-reinforcing virtuous circle, whereby successful citizen engagement motivates more engagement and more results. Ultimately, CSOs will become ‘more engaged in the promotion of democracy and human rights’¹⁰ leading to systems change in communities and in the expectations and dynamics with elected officials and local authorities, as envisioned in Step 4. The ultimate impact is a higher quality of life for citizens

³ As in Indicator 1.11

⁴ As in Indicator 1.9

⁵ As in Indicator 1.10

⁶ As in Expected Result 2.1

⁷ As in Indicator 2.3

⁸ As in Expected Result 2.2

⁹ As in Expected Result 2.3

¹⁰ As in Expected Result 1.3

– and the confidence and motivation to expand their civic engagement, in order to ensure that their rights are recognized and that they receive the services to which they are entitled. The 17 CCSS subgrantees¹¹ (highlighted below) continued to build upon successful activities in Steps 1 and 2, and achieved concrete results in Step 3. Some subgrantees have begun to see signs of progress toward systems change in Step 4. During this reporting period, two CCSS subgrantees ended their projects (Ponlok Khmer and Health Action Coordinating Committee).

EWMI CCSS DGF partners



¹¹ See Annex C for a complete list of grants, end dates and spending. Subgrantees include: (1) People Center for Development and Peace (PDP-Center), (2) My Village (MVi), (3) Media for Education and Development in Action (MEDIA One), (4) Highlanders Association (HA), (5) Open Development Cambodia (ODC), (6) Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP), (7) Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC), (8) Building Community Voices (BCV), (9) Nak Akphivath Sahakum (NAS), (10) Cambodian Civil Society Partnership (CCSP), (11) 3S Rivers Protection Network (3SPN), (12) the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), (13) The Affiliated Network for Social Accountability Cambodia (ANSA), (14) Community Empowerment and Development Team (CEDT), (15) Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT), (16) Cambodian Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD) and Women's Media Centre (WMC).

Step 1: Preparing citizens to take action

During Q2 of FY20, CCSS subgrantees engaged a total of 5,013 citizens in community meetings, forest patrols, training sessions and other civic activities. These platforms gave citizens an opportunity to call for the enforcement of laws on forests and fisheries, infrastructure improvements, high quality education and more. In total, 120 issues were raised with subnational authorities as a result of subgrantee activities.¹² At the same time, CCSS provided support to the subgrantees in the form of technical support for effective communication with target audiences, both through its subcontractor VBNK and through program-wide sessions to improve program quality.

CCSS subgrantees engaged 5,013 citizens in civic engagement activities in Q2 of FY 2020.

Citizens raised 120 issues with subnational authorities.

The subgrantees have learned that in order get citizens involved in democratic processes, they need to take steps to prepare the citizens through training and by providing resources, as outlined below.



Nak Akphivat Sahakum (NAS) empowered people to get involved in the village investment planning process in Reay Pay Commune, Kang Meas District in Kampong Cham province.

- Nak Akphivath Sahakum (NAS) organized meetings in 37 villages with 1,270 (822 females) participants. The meetings aimed to improve understanding of the commune investment plan (CIP) process and gather community feedback on public services such as health, education, administrative action, gender and democratic development.

¹² As reported in Indicator 1.11.

- Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) organized a course on Democratic Governance and Active Citizens from 8th to 18th February, 2020 in Phnom Penh for 17 participants from five different universities and institutions. One participant, Venerable Phoeurn Bunthorn, 22, is a first-year student majoring



Venerable Bunthorn making a presentation at the YRDP course.

in Community Development at Royal University of Phnom Penh. He said that prior to taking the Democratic Governance and Active Citizenship course from YRDP, “My limited knowledge and discouragement lessened my willingness in actively taking part in my society.” But after he took the course, he felt empowered: “I can say that it gives me the magic power to move forward.” He plans to become more active in his community: “I intend to change my villagers’ and relatives’ mindset towards my social contribution. I will organize my team to take actions in my community when our capacity is a bit stronger.”

- The Community Empowerment and Development Team (CEDT) published three reports to document evidence of the history of the use of land and natural resources to enable communities to negotiate with authorities and concessions with regard to their participating in natural resource management. The reports focused on Pu Chop and Pu Treng villages, Dak Dam Commune, Ou Rang District in Monduliri province and the Phnom Chi areas in Kampong Thom and Kratie provinces, part of the Prey Lang landscape.
- Women’s Media Center Cambodia (WMC) officially launched its new fact-checking CrossCheck website at www.crosscheckwmc.com. WMC produced web content, including seven stories and six videos and publicizing the fact-checking service on 12 radio shows and Facebook and YouTube.¹³ There were 813 Facebook page likes for Crosscheck WMC’s Facebook page, which reached 2,258 visitors.
- Open Development Cambodia (ODC) organized the third and final phase of its data literacy training on January 13 – 17, focusing heavily on content visualization (using the tools Juxtapose, RAW, TimelineJS, StorylineJS, Onodo). Several participants have

¹³ See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEqT_JwE8YM

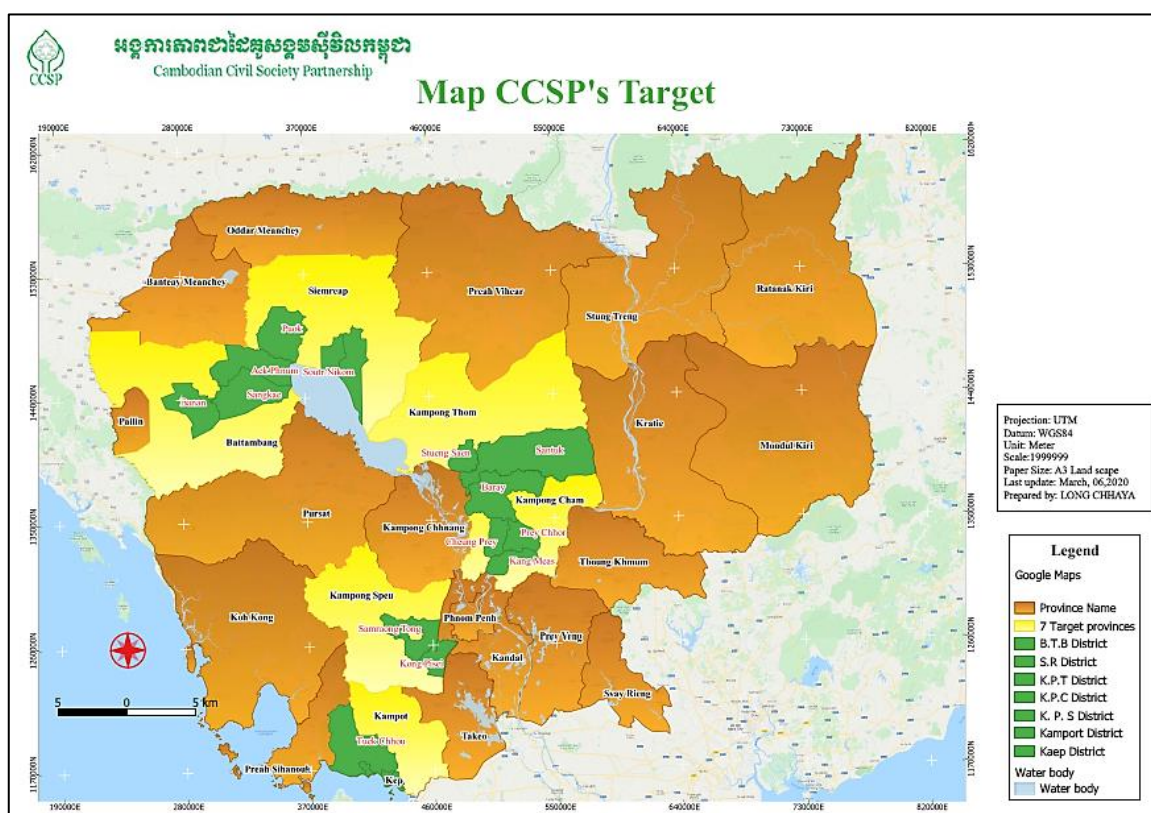
- https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/anti-fake-news-site-online?fbclid=IwAR0BWayb_rKFcJemrmvO42vUb31TNcMwAy8cQSP_c76Z_EyD1wTeWrTOjc
- <https://crosscheckwmc.com/post/4/105>

WMC produced six videos:

- Garlic & Ginger, <https://www.crosscheckwmc.com/post/5/91>
- Eating 3 Kind of Mekong Fish Cause Cancer, <https://www.crosscheckwmc.com/post/5/54>
- Cross Check website Promotion, <https://www.crosscheckwmc.com/post/5/79>
- Crow become 10 Crows, <https://www.crosscheckwmc.com/post/5/78>
- Poor and Rich, <https://www.crosscheckwmc.com/post/5/69>
- Celebrity Promotes Cross Check, <https://www.crosscheckwmc.com/post/5/77>

produced data stories and reports for their institutions using the skills from the training program.¹⁴ Infographics were the main format that participants chose for their projects. Applying this lesson learned in future training, ODC will further emphasize training on infographics since that is the most popular format. Participants continued to use and share these skills after the training course. For example, some participants provided cascade training to their colleagues, and a participant from the Cambodia Development and Research Institution (CDRI) held a [research seminar](#) on the topic [import and export of cassava in Cambodia](#) based on his training topic. Final projects will be evaluated in the following quarter.

- ODC also held a three-day training on QGIS for CSOs that are actively working on land and natural resources activities.¹⁵ Some participants have already started integrating their mapping skills into their work as well as project implementation, as shown by the map of the CCSP project areas by Long Chhaya, CCSP Program Officer, the only female in the course.



CCSP target areas, as detailed in map created by ODC QGIS training

- Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC) organized a volunteer campaign with 19 citizens (8 females) to clean up plastic waste on February 19, 2020, as a way to involve citizens. The campaign was led by Var Sarong, Chief of Sangkat Chaom Chao 2 in Phnom Penh, and other sangkat councillors.¹⁶

¹⁴ News reports from [Thmey Thmey](#), [VOD Khmer](#) and [VOD English](#), a data project from PNN TV, and [competitiveness of Cambodia's processed agricultural exports](#) from CDRI.

¹⁵ Participants included several CCSS subgrantees: from 3SPN, BCV, CCSP, CEDT, CIRD, MVi and PDP-Center.

¹⁶ For a video on the campaign see <https://www.facebook.com/yccngo/videos/803397216808654/>

Step 2: Citizens call for government action



Participants at People Center for Development and Peace (PDP-Center) consultation signal their approval of deika amendments to increase penalties for forest crimes.

- The Trapaeng Plung community forest leader sought to persuade the Svay Chek commune chief to amend the commune's deika on community forest management to include a heavier monetary fine (increasing from 15,000 riels to 40,000 riels, and up to 20,000,000 riels for serious forest crimes) to discourage violators. The commune chief attended a consultation workshop, supported by the People Center for Peace and Development (PDP-Center) on the amendment and invited the commune council to approve the amendment and support an official announcement by the end of March. However, due to COVID-19, the commune council meeting has been postponed so there is no official decision yet. At the consultation workshop, Angkor Thom District Deputy Governor Sam Soa said, "I appreciate that the commune has a strong deika to protect the community forest. It is good to allow the community forestry committee to patrol the forest in their community more effectively."
- Three youth groups associated with YRDP from Battambang and Phnom Penh cities carried out campaigns from January to February 2020 to reduce pollution from

'I appreciate that the commune has a strong deika to protect the community forest,' Sam Soa, Deputy Governor of Angkor Thom District.

plastic items, improve the Wat Ek Phnom tourist area and reduce alcohol abuse. A total of 27 youth (13 female) were actively engaged in the campaigns.¹⁷

- The Cambodian Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD) organized a workshop with 129 (45 women) participants on consumer protection on February 1, 2020. All participants, including from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Commerce and Cambodia-Japan Business and Investment (CJBI), agreed with CIRD's findings from its online and off-line surveys showing deep concern about food safety and consumer issues. They agree that consumers need to be protected against unsafe and unhealthy food in Cambodia and pledged to join a network and association on consumer protection in Cambodia. CIRD's efforts to build a network of Cambodians to support this issue also benefited from an on-line campaign by RIWI that directed web traffic to CIRD's website, which had 219,303 page views on the consumer protection page from January 13 to February 20, 2020. In March, CIRD began to collaborate with the Cambodia Import-Export Inspection and Fraud Repression Directorate-General (CAMCONTROL) to translate ASEAN infographics on consumer rights into Khmer.
- With support from PDP-Center, community fishery leaders of Sangkat O'Ambel, Serey Sophorn in Banteay Meanchey province) advocated to the sangkat council for CIP budget allocations to help increase community fishery patrols.
- 3S Rivers Protection Network (3SPN) called for international action in March, when it cooperated with Chiang Kong Conservation Group to issue a letter to UNESCO Director Mechthild Rössler for put pressure on the Laos Government to address the impact of hydropower on the Luang Prabang world heritage site. UNESCO responded quickly, and the letter also received international media coverage.

Lessons learned

- In order to increase community ownership, CCSP has learned to step back into a supporting role. For example, CCSP asks beneficiaries to decide the time and place of event in order to suit the villagers.
- 3SPN learned that community volunteers cycle in and out of its project at different times, finding different ways to contribute. During the past quarter, 3SPN observed that former youth members came back to join the project, at a time when some members became less available as they aged. Other members became local authorities, which enabled them to support 3SPN's work in other ways.

Field monitoring visit to CEDT meeting: On March 2, CCSS attended a workshop in Kratie province on the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan, organized by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in cooperation with CEDT and the USAID-funded Greening Prey Lang project for 56 (9 females) people from communities, local administrations and MoE. The purposes of the workshop were to gather input for MoE's action plan on collaborative management and document the experience of CEDT's pilot project. The deputy chief of the provincial environment office expressed support for CEDT's two pilot sites in the Phnom Chi in Kampong Thom and Kratie provinces and Phnom Namliem in Monduliri province. In addition, IBIS Rice/Sansom Mlop Prey (SMP) Cambodia presented its IBIS rice project in Preah Vihear, which provides local communities with an incentive to

¹⁷ For links to the campaigns see <https://bit.ly/2wpfyHk> , <https://bit.ly/39ggDjy> , <https://bit.ly/2TqqX1q>

engage in natural resource conservation by offering farmers a premium price for their rice if they agree to abide by conservation agreements.



Community member presenting pilot project in Mondulakiri province

CCSS observations in the meeting:

- The meeting provided a helpful platform for CSOs working on similar projects in the area to share project information. Participants were engaged and asked many questions about the CEDT pilot project and other projects.
- The government supports the CEDT project, which means that CEDT faces few questions from government officials. This support is critically important, but it requires additional time because all activities need to be open and convenient for the participation of government officials, who have scheduling constraints of their own.
- The project strengthens relationships and cooperation among the government actors and community people. Decisions require cooperation from all stakeholders, which may require additional time.
- The project would benefit from participation from government tourism officials, in light of community interest in ecotourism; government agencies that have granted concessions in the target area; and lawyers with specialized land, forestry and fishery experience to work with community people.

Step 3: Behavior change – government responses

- With support from the Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT), the Trapeang Ropoav Community Fishery was able to convince a private company to halt construction and repair damages in three villages¹⁸ in Praek Tnoat Commune, Tuek Chhou District in Kampot province. The community's success, with support from ACT, followed a vigorous effort to communicate with officials at every level of government while quoting the Prime Minister's statement against developing communities' mangrove and sea areas at the Ocean Festival in December, 2019 in Kampot province. The community fishery includes 1,168 hectares of land, a 20-hectare area with 10,000 mangroves, 700 hectares of sea grass and a shallow-water

¹⁸ Praek Tnoat, Trapeang Ropoav and Banghorn villages.



Road construction in Kampot province causing environmental damage

fishing area of 448 hectares. The community planned to create a 400-acre sea grass conservation area as well as safe fishing areas during the fish egg release season in March 2020. Community members have planted 1,200 trees and aim to plant 8,920 more trees in 2020. However, when the Chingkoang company began to fill land to build a road to its resort, it encroached on the fishery community's mangrove forest and fishing area and knocked down electricity poles. Community members contacted officials repeatedly at every level of government, coordinating with village chiefs and CSOs. Ultimately, following an order from the provincial governor, the commune council ordered a stop to the road construction. The resort owner also agreed to replace two electricity poles, at \$100 each, and to repair a pole that was damaged. Village chief Vun Vutha said, "I am happy that the dispute was resolved at the provincial level and it is the first time (we had) success in Praek Thnoat village."

- When YCC brought youth together with sangkat councils to make requests on behalf of other citizens, 52 of 53 requests to 10 sangkats in Phnom Penh were addressed. These requests focused on infrastructure such as road and drainage systems, water supply, socio-economic issues and public health. Twenty of the 24 youth requests to sangkats in Oddar Meanchey province were granted, on road repair, water systems, livelihoods, migration, and public health services.¹⁹ YCC has found that youth requests were not only successful, but also welcomed by sangkat councilors. In February 2020, Deputy Chief of Sangkat Kouk Khleang Kong Sambou asked all youth living in villages to raise their priority issues so that the local authorities could respond and address them.

¹⁹ See Annex D for details on YCC requests and approvals

- My Village (MVi) achieved many results in the past quarter.
 - With support from the provincial Department of Environment and in close cooperation with local authorities, MVi contributed to the arrest of nine suspects for two cases of illegal logging in Koh Nhek District in Monduliri province. Authorities confiscated logging equipment in the crackdown. Authorities also cracked down on a wood processing factory in Koh Nhek District in Monduliri province.
 - In Stung Treng province, the Kbal Romeas Commune Council addressed four land encroachment cases submitted by MVi's Takung community forest management committee in 2019. The cases cover four hectares of land. The Kbal Romeas commune chief called on the four families who encroached on the land to sign an agreement and to return the land.
 - After the Siem Bok community fishery in Stung Treng province reported illegal fishing incidents on Telegram and Facebook messenger groups, 545 meters of fishing net and two batteries (used for electric shocks) were confiscated and destroyed by authorities. The community fishery attributed its success to its use of the messaging groups, which include 25 members, including MVi, Fishery Administration officials and commune authorities. Many members of the community fishery are Kuoy, who depend on fishing, farming and collecting NTFP (resin, honey, rattan, firewood and wild vegetables) to earn their living.
- Following advocacy by 3SPN, in March 2020 the government issued a decree protecting 132 hectares in the Yakorm Yakara area, which was facing threats from illegal fishing.
- Working with 3SPN, community fisheries have improved their results in cracking down on illegal fishing on Srepok River by working together with local authorities. In the past, community patrols found themselves chasing boats of illegal fishermen, with few results. Now they coordinate their patrols with local authorities in Lumphat District and Serei Mongkul and Trapaing Chres communes. The community patrols and authorities begin their work at the same time, coming toward each other from upstream and downstream locations, making it easier to catch violators. Recently, illegal fishermen escaped leaving two boats and electric batteries behind. The boats were donated to fishery committees in Serei Mongkul commune and Phoum Pram for use in patrols. The committees learned that good planning leads to better results, so 3SPN seeks to promote further solidarity among community fisheries and local authorities.



Meas Sammeurn led patrolling with Siem Bok Community Fishery

- With support from PDP-Center, fishery community leader Mut Chanthy from Stung Prohut requested the commune councilors in Sangkat Ou Ambel, Serei Sophorn Municipality in Banteay Meanchey province to provide lamps near the protected fishery area to make it easier to patrol at night. The commune councilors provided two sets of solar lamps at a total cost of \$100. Mut Chanthy explained that “Besides the commune financial support, I raised \$125.50 from community people in Prohut Village to buy more solar lamps.”
- A high school mapping curriculum developed by ODC in collaboration with the Department of Information Technology of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS) has been approved by the ministry and being published. ODC worked closely with the DIT team to upload all the videos into the open-source education resources (<http://oer.moeys.gov.kh/>) of the MoEYS.



Community fishery member Mut Chanthy

Lessons learned

- ACT recognized early on that bias is a sensitive issue for local authorities and for communities. Therefore, ACT often reminds stakeholders that ACT stands against bias based on politics, race, religion and other factors. ACT works to be a connector to bring local communities and local authorities to understand each other and to find a way to deal with issues peacefully. ACT proactively builds warm relationships based on teamwork and friendship and encourages its network groups to stand together and demonstrate that their work is for everyone's benefit.
- Without regular reflections, CCSP has observed that youth participants do not remember what they have achieved nor fully appreciate their success, much less understand what made them successful. Including commune councillors in reflections provided an opportunity for recognizing youth contributions and increasing support for youth participation.

Step 4: Systems change

CCSS sees progress towards systems change when citizen engagement and CSO involvement become institutionalized. One way this happens is when individuals who are trained and involved with subgrantees take on official roles with the government. This usually happens after these individuals develop their skills, knowledge and confidence in subgrantee activities. These shifts not only demonstrate that CSO activities are valued by government actors, they also offer an opportunity for CSO actors to expand their ability to promote civic engagement and to ensure responses to citizens. CCSS is closely following these examples to track the influence of project activities on government performance. YCC documented several examples of youth leaders taking on government responsibilities during the past quarter in Oddar Meanchey province, as noted below.

- Vorn Piseth was promoted to the position of Vice Village Chief in Chheu Kram village in Sangkat Koun Kri. Following training and coaching by YCC, he actively participated in community development. He mobilized community resources to construct a community pre-school, identified concerns among youth and the broader

community and made requests for services (such as road construction) at monthly sangkat meetings.

- Klin Soben became a Kouk Morn commune councilor and Mem Krouch became the chief of Prey Voa Village of Ampil Commune. They have been using skills they learned from YCC to address youth concerns and community issues.

Impact of COVID-19 on CCSS



COVID-19 affected CCSS in several ways in the past quarter. In March, officials banned large meetings, hosted by the government or CSOs. Many local officials were unavailable for regular contact for CSOs, due to additional duties to disseminate health education materials. In response, subgrantees delayed activities, or limited the number of participants in meetings or shifted communication on line or to the phone. EWMI and the subgrantees have closely monitored

government requirements and messages on the national and subnational levels.

Several grantees joined local authorities and health officials in public awareness campaigns, distributing posters and information about prevention and publicizing public health messages on loudspeakers. YCC provided assistance at events aimed at returning migrants in three communes (Beng, Kouk Mon and Batey Ampil) in Oddar Meanchey province as well as events in Phnom Penh. MVi also cooperated with commune councilors in the Northeast to raise awareness among returning migrants. Community forest networks working with PDP-Center joined events in the Svay Chek, Rum Chek, Sre Noy, Lvea Kraing, Varin, Prasath, and Svay Sar communes in Siem Reap province and Sre Ambel Sangkat in Banteay Meanchey province. NAS volunteers joined events in the provinces of Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum and Kratie provinces. CCSP youth volunteers joined events in the provinces of Kampot, Kampong Speu and Kep. Grassroots group LCDC publicized key messages on wellness and hygiene on its radio talk show and social media (Facebook).

SUB-TASK 1.3: Grassroots and Informal Groups

CCSS continued to support five grassroots and informal groups²⁰ to build their capacity on organizational development and livelihood activities.

²⁰ These groups are: the Learning Center for Developing Community (LCDC), a community development group based in Kampong Chhnang, Community Network for Action (CNA), which is working to protect forests in Preah Vihear, the Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN), which is working to protect forests in four provinces, the Governance Committee (GC) network of 17 forestry and fishery communities in Battambang, and Young Eco Ambassador (YEA), which engages Cambodian youth on environmental issues.

Empowering grassroots to improve their ability to influence others

CCSS facilitated meetings for the grassroots and informal groups to review their organizational capacity assessments and capacity development plans to identify needs for further capacity development. The groups agreed that they need more skills relating to communication, livelihoods, and mapping key actors and factors for effective and efficient interventions.

The grassroots groups put their new skills and materials from CCSS to work:

- CNA members cooperated with local authorities to facilitate different events including a tree ordination ceremony in January 9-10 to honor tree spirits, their ancestors and the forest landscape. CNA noted that illegal logging was minimal due to the positive effects of a national campaign against forest crimes.
- GC developed a strategic plan on livelihoods and natural resource protection. GC hosted a strategic development planning session with youth, indigenous people, women and other community members in Battambang. GC led its saving group and managed loans for its members to improve the members' livelihoods, especially in small-scale crops and chicken farms. GC also initiated a development plan on natural resource governance, including building a community research center, costing more than \$5,000. By March, it raised about 70% of the needed funds.
- LCDC publicized key messages on wellness and hygiene on its radio talk show and social media (Facebook), contributing to campaigns to prevent COVID-19. LCDC's business selling clean drinking water made financial gains and attracted investors.
- YEA members benefited from two CCSS-sponsored online courses, Skill Share and Master Class. Its members registered for 35 classes (29 on Skill Share and 6 on Master Class), which enabled participants to strengthen skills in writing, graphic design, film and video making, storytelling, and conservation. By the end of March, they completed about 25% of the classes. Next quarter, YEA would like to develop the capacity of its volunteers to produce more videos for campaigns and work on a social business pilot on green transportation.

At the CCSS Quarterly Grantee Coordination Meeting on March 4, 11 (3 females) grassroots and informal group representatives learned about collaborative management of natural resources (shared by CEDT), systems mapping (from CIRD), and digital security from the Information Safety and Capacity Project (ISC). They committed to share the concepts to their peers after returned.

Key challenges:

- Several groups faced delays in their activities – including patrolling -- due to COVID-19. In turn, this made it more difficult for CNA and GC to combat illegal logging and land encroachment. CCSS also needed to cancel a field visit to an ecotourism site in Siem Reap.
- LCDC's chicken raising business is not very profitable due to the fact that its chickens are stolen. LCDC is working with police to identify the perpetrators. LCDC would like to continue improving this business and to work with NGOs and local authorities on community development.

TASK 2: Enhance Technical and Organizational Capacity of Civil Society towards sustainability

CSOs face a highly competitive funding environment, as Cambodia becomes a middle-income country and donor funds shrink. During the current COVID-19 crisis, all organizations are being challenged, and CSOs need effective programming and strong internal systems. Most CCSS subgrantees are experienced in strategic communication, but in this fast-changing landscape, they need to improve their technical skills in order to maximize their effectiveness. Thus CCSS delivers a range of support to develop CSO capacity in technical areas and on organizational issues in order to strengthen day-to-day operations and long-term self-reliance. Through ongoing communication with its subgrantees and its subcontractor VBNK, CCSS is constantly seeking evidence of gaps in CSO capacity, in order to design responsive services. The structure of these services is both formal – such as the monthly coaching sessions provided by VBNK based on assessments and capacity development plans – and more informal.

In addition, it has been particularly helpful for CCSS to address CSO gaps through the quarterly meetings, as needs arise. The agendas of these meetings are driven by requests from subgrantees and/or CCSS perceptions of CSO needs.

SUB-TASK 2.1: Organize Orientation and Ongoing Civil Society Collaboration Forums

Ongoing Civil Society Collaboration Forums

In addition to providing practical guidance during field visits to subgrantees, CCSS convened several collaboration forums, from broader coordination meetings among stakeholders to targeted meetings aimed at specialists in financial management and others.

CSO stakeholder coordination: On January 09, CCSS organized a full-day quarterly stakeholder coordination meeting for 44 (18 females) CSO staff members from 29 CSOs to share CSO concerns about LANGO, inputs on requests for amendments and a follow-up plan. The majority of participants said this meeting was very useful.



Stakeholder coordination meeting

Peer learning on natural resource management and analysis: The March 4, CCSS quarterly grantee coordination meeting provided an opportunity for subgrantees to learn from their

peers about two topics: collaborative (natural resources) management, in a session led by CEDT; and systems mapping, in a session led by CIRD. The Information Safety and Capacity Project also provided a digital security update on ways to avoid malware for the 42 (13 females) participants from 16 CSOs and grassroots networks. All participants appreciated these sessions and said they will share this information with colleagues. ACT noted that system mapping tools enabled its program staff to analyze actors who contribute to project implementation and help it achieve project objectives. PDP-Center staff said that it gained knowledge on collaborative management and forestry community mapping, systems mapping on food security and strengthened digital security through security updates of Firefox and Chrome.

In addition, ACT has reported that it has further developed its capacity as a result of past grantee meetings and individual sessions with CCSS. The organization is better able to analyze changes in the factors and actors in its environment and has a better understanding of indicators. ACT has also improved its reports.

Strengthening financial management of CSOs: The quarterly CCSS Finance Improvement Team (FIT) meeting on February 25th focused on grant close-out procedures, challenges of the QuickBooks application, and annual tax filings. A total of 36 (26 females) people from 21 CSOs participated. Many participants noted that they are filing tax returns for the first time, as the government is now requiring returns from non-profit organizations even when their income is 0 (due to tax exemptions for donor funds). All participants said that the meeting was very helpful. Subgrantees have also noted that past FIT meetings have been helpful: ACT's finance manager is able to manage staff timesheets and financial reports and the NAS finance staff is able to comply with tax laws on grant funds.

CCSS coordination among legal and capacity building teams: In response to a recommendation from the CCSS mid-term evaluation, VBNK and LAC had a program exchange meeting on March 2nd. LAC provided a synopsis of the four key legal frameworks (LANGO, Tax Law, Labor Law and NSSF) most relevant to CCSS partners, which stimulated debate and discussion on the VBNK team. The two organizations agreed to meet quarterly.

Improving legal representation in court proceedings: On March 14, CCSS organized a four-hour quarterly meeting for eight lawyers, sharing and exploring strategies to address cases where a lawyer for a civil party (a victim, in discussions about compensation) does not carry out his/her duty to represent the client. They focused on a case where the civil party lawyer failed to submit evidence for his client, instead working to support the prosecution.

SUB-TASK 2.2: Facilitate Organizational Capacity Assessments

As previously reported, all 23 of the current CCSS partners have now been assessed and the assessment reports have been presented to partner organizations.

SUB-TASK 2.3: Assisting in Establishing Capacity Development Plans (CDP) and Annual Action Plans (AAP)

Current status of CDP and AAPs:

All of the multi-year Capacity Development Plans (CDPs) for the participating partners have been developed and agreed.

As some of grants for the EWMI grantees will finish at the end of June and August 2020, the AAPs were revised to coincide with the grant end date and to allow for VBNK to conduct the final reassessments against the baseline scores. All of the related multi-year CDPs were reviewed against the AAPs for every one of the above grantee partners, and they are on track to complete and achieve all of the listed tasks and activities.

Unfortunately, due to COVID-19, a number of CSOs in Cambodia have reduced their services and the majority of staff are working from home. This has slowed the delivery of some of activities during March and VBNK predicts the same for April 2020. Some staff have been able to work remotely, in terms of providing coaching sessions online, but this has been limited due to a range of circumstances including the inability to work face-to-face on coaching such as financial management where we need to be working directly on partners' computers and systems; along with some partners not having the capacity (or sufficiently efficient internet speed/capacity) to engage with remote coaching.

SUB-TASK 2.4: Ongoing Customized Technical Assistance: Coaching, Mentoring and Training Workshops

The priority areas for mentoring and training delivered during the quarter were related to: Strategic Communication, Financial Management, M&E, Resource Mobilization and Human Resources. Some of the highlighted outcomes from the coaching sessions are listed below:

CSO	VBNK coaching topics	Results
MVi	Strategic communication and action research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MVi improved its capacity to identify factors and stakeholders that contribute towards the success of its work and goals. Collected evidence in their target areas which enhanced strategic thinking, and worked with communities to develop appropriate responses to challenges. This has resulted in the protection of 11 Community Protected Areas
	Resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secured funding from a new donor (CEPF).
	Financial management: Support to revise finance policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In compliance with national laws. The latest external audit only offered three minor recommendations for improvement.
3SPN	Strategic communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although this is the majority of 3SPN's work, it did not have a strategy or plan – only project activity plans. Can analyze the root causes of issues.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed indicators to track progress and reports on those to the community. Shared its lessons learned and successfully developed strategies with community to achieve desired outcomes. For example, 3SPN collected evidence and documented the police taking bribes to allow illegal fishing, and presented the documentation to the Commune Council. As a result, illegal fishing has ceased and the council has even provided some cash support for community patrols.
HA	M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deeper understanding of how to demonstrate outcomes, especially for donor reporting. Now using an indicator tracking table Data collection has enabled HA to observe positive changes in terms of attitude, behavior and practice.
	Human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised staff policy to reflect current legislation. Now in full compliance with the law. Staff behavior has improved as a result of the consultation on the policy – there are no more ‘jokes’ which might have been viewed as harassment.
PDP-Center	M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now finalizing an M&E tool.
CCHR	Results-based reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors provided good feedback and asked fewer questions, which reflects significant improvements on reports. Staff has better understanding of donor needs and is practicing effective writing principles (e.g. keeping the reports short and concise and using a ‘main sentence’ followed by ‘supporting sentences’ with supporting evidence) As a result of this work, the team noticed gaps in existing data collection tools in relation to documenting lessons learnt, identifying results/changes and being able to write good ‘stories of change/success; so will develop new tools.
KVAO	M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health monitoring of clients. With new tools and templates to gather activity and outcomes information, staff is more assertive in assessing client needs. Staff is better able to respond to client needs in a timely way.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to observe more direct and indirect changes and outcomes in behaviour of clients to access the support they need. • KVAO has improved ability to interact with clients and reduce their isolation and related mental, emotional and physical problems.
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Social Media Training:

During the second quarter of FY 2020, VBNK delivered five social media training sessions, including four in Phnom Penh and one in Siem Reap. Due to the changed circumstances because of the COVID-19 virus, no participants signed up for the second social media training in March in Battambang province. VBNK expects this to continue in April, as more Cambodians practice social distancing. In the meantime, the team will be working with the Technical Advisor to develop session plans for the Communications and Media training which is currently due to commence delivery in May 2020.

VBNK noted huge improvements in the way past training participants are utilizing Facebook. The CSOs are posting more dynamic and engaging posts on a regular basis and this has increased engagement on their pages, with more 'likes' 'shares' and 'comments.' Additionally, many of the partners are ensuring that they cross-reference their Facebook posts with their websites, ensuring that they too are also regularly updated and providing engaging stories about their work and the changes they bring about as a result of their activities.

Additional coaching for CCSS and USAID partners

CCSS mentors made further progress in the past quarter in building capacity of selected CSOs²¹ on financial management and resource mobilization. As previously reported, CCSS undertook this activity in response to concerns about the capabilities of certain CCSS subgrantees, and a demand by former partners of the USAID-funded Capacity Building of Cambodia's Local Organizations (CBCLO) project. In Q2 of FY20, mentors were supporting these NGOs in the following areas:

CSO	Mentoring topic	Results/ current status
ANSA	Financial management: Drafting a finance manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentor reviewing ANSA's draft manual.
BCV	Financial management: revised finance manual and internal control system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final products under review by BCV.
CIF	Resource mobilization: strategic planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentor reviewing training manual, as preliminary step toward marketing training services in order to generate income.

²¹ ANSA, BCV, YCC, Children in Families (CIF), Community Legal Education Centre (CLEC), Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO), Veterans International Cambodia (VIC) and WaterSHED.

CLEC	Resource mobilization: communication tools and partnership development and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With guidance from mentor, CLEC prepared platform to upload annual reports from 2017 to 2019. • Mentor facilitated workshops on strategic plan and crafting pitch messages.
FLO	Resource mobilization: identifying the NGO's needs and donor mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentor working with FLO on donor mapping.
VIC	Resource mobilization: proposal writing, redesign of website and social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentor facilitated preparation of funding proposal, including log frame on gender and inclusion. • Mentor assisted organization to develop tracking database which includes its achievements.
YCC	Financial management: payroll processing, procurement policy revisions, various accounting procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentor oriented the finance staff on new tax rate on salary, seniority payments and preparation of budget. • Mentor guided the staff in analyzing new transactions in QuickBooks, recording and using accrual payment transaction and updated formula of tax on salary. • Mentor reviewed the procurement policy with the finance staff.

SUB-TASK 2.5: Conducting Monthly Site Visits

Site visit reports and coaching minutes have been provided to USAID by email and can be provided upon request.

TASK 3: Analytical and Technical Services

There was no public opinion poll delivered in this reporting period.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED/RESOLVED

Describe new problem from this quarter

1. The COVID-19 virus started to impact VBNK's work towards the middle of March 2020, with partners cancelling coaching sessions and some VBNK staff working from home. VBNK expects this situation to continue until at least the end of April.
2. The pandemic also presented a key challenge to ANSA's plans for field work, with closure of schools and other institutions and restrictions on meetings.

Solutions to the problem so far

1. Where possible and safe, the VBNK team has continued to provide one-to-one coaching sessions for partners, but a good majority of the work is now being conducted remotely, usually via Skype or Telegram where the internet connections are good enough; or by telephone. The team are adapting to this new way of working utilizing detailed session plans, and are ensuring that they still take breaks from the computers and phones to safeguard their own health and safety.
2. ANSA is applying innovation in both using technology and offline platforms to reach the target group and stakeholders. The project planners are carrying out more frequent situation analysis, especially risk management.

Outstanding Problem from Previous Report

Problem

Two key members of the VBNK CCSS team left during the previous quarter – the lead social media trainer and the senior M&E consultant. VBNK has a very strong reputation in Cambodia, so staff are often ‘head-hunted’ by other institutions, and this was the case with both of them.

By the end of the previous quarter VBNK had recruited a new social media trainer, and it successfully recruited an M&E specialist in February 2020.

Annex A: Performance Indicator Tracking Table (1 Jan – 31 Mar 2020)

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Year 1 FY 2017		Year 2 FY 2018		Year 3 FY 2019		Year 4 FY 2020					Year 5 FY 2021		Life of Project		Indicator Status	Justification
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual				Target	Actual	Target	Actual		
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
GOAL: To increase the capability of civil society to engage in democratic ²² processes																		
TASK 1: Support to Cambodian Civil Society																		
Expected Result 1.1 - An improved sub score of Civil Society Sustainability Index – Legal /Enabling Environment																		
Indicator 1.1 Outcome: Sub score of Civil Society Sustainability Index Legal/Enabling Environment	4.3 (2015)	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	*N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A			4.5		TBD		Annually targeted	
Expected Result 1.2 - Threatened CSOs or human rights activists have improved access to high-quality legal representation																		
Indicator 1.2: Number of domestic CSOs engaged in monitoring, advocacy or legal defense work on human rights receiving USG support through the LDF	0 (11/2016)	2	1	1	1	1	29	20	N/A	N/A			20		20		Annually targeted	
Indicator 1.4: Number of human rights defenders (HRDs) supported through the Legal Defense Fund (LDF)	0 (11/2016)	20	0	20	4	5	17	17	21	30			17		22		Annually targeted	The project represented 30 individuals including 12 new clients.
Indicator 1.5: Number of legal analyses supported through the LDF concerning civil society enabling environment	0 (11/2016)	2	2	4	3 completed and 1 final draft	4	4	4	1	4			4		24		Annually targeted	LAC drafted 3 guidelines on the Labor Law (which will be consolidated into one guideline later on) and wrote a legal memo for PLCN.

Indicator 1.12 (New): Number of CSOs that receive support from CCSS on issues related to compliance with LANGO and other Cambodian laws (LDF)	0 (2017)	0	50	300	496	300	431	300	109	7			200		450			
Expected Result 1.3 - Cambodian CSOs and citizens are more engaged in the promotion of democracy and human rights																		
Indicator 1.3: Number of people engaging in monitoring, advocacy or legal defense work on human rights receiving CCSS support	0 (2016)	5,500	2,973	5,500	11,830	4,500	24,023 (11,735 females)	4,500	3,822	5,013 (2,758 Females)			4,500		TBD			Disaggregated data: - 65 journalists (26 females); in the amount 65 journalists, there are 39 citizen journalists (CJ) -1,357 people from IP group
Indicator 1.6: Number of CSO partners supported through Democracy and Governance Fund (DGF) grants	0 (2016)	156	14	10	18	1510	24	1510	23	22			1810		23			Disaggregated data: -DFG grants: 17 NGOs -DGF in-kind grants: 5 grassroots groups
Indicator 1.7: Percentage increase in the number of CCSS-supported CSOs that implement mechanisms for citizen advocacy with government entities.	71.43% (2017)	80% engage in advocacy	57.14%	85% engage in advocacy	79.31%	90% engage in advocacy	86.49% engage in advocacy	90% engage in advocacy	N/A				90% engage in advocacy		90% engage in advocacy		Annually targeted	
1.8: Number of traditional media and social media reports that cover CCSS-supported partners' activities.	TBD		N/A	N/A					N/A						TBD		Deleted	
Indicator 1.8: Percentage of Cambodian citizens that report engagement in activities organized/ sponsored by CSOs.	45% (2017)	Baseline only		No POP was conducted in year 2		55%	20%	No POP will be conducted in year 4					65%		65%		To be reported in year 3	

CAMBODIAN CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING PROJECT

Indicator 1.9 (New 2018) Outcome: Number of commune councils that take concrete action in response to citizen initiatives generated by CCSS grantees (DGF)	16 (12/ 2017)	N/A	N/A	20	31	25	47	28	47	36			N/A		28			Top results by sub-grantee: -NAS: 10 -PDP: 7 -MVI: 7 -ACT: 7
Indicator 1.10 (New 2018) Outcome: Number of commune public forums held where citizens provide input and/or feedback to commune councilors (DGF)	0 (12/ 2017)	N/A	N/A	12	24	12	62	3	15	12			N/A		27			Top results by sub-grantee: -MVI: 8 -ACT: 3
Indicator 1.11 (New 2018): Number of issues raised with subnational authorities as a result of CCSS grantees' activities (DGF)	0 (12/ 2017)	N/A	N/A	30	158	37	305	36	146	120			N/A		103			Top results by sub-grantee: -YCC: 68 -MVI: 38
Indicator 1.13 (New-Jul19): Number of requests/issues raised by citizens that are granted by government.	0 (09/2 019)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	*N/A	*N/A			10		28		Annually targeted	* Proposed new indicator for FY2020.
Indicator 1.14 (New-Aug19): Number of grantees who contribute to USAID gender policy objective (1-access to resources and opportunities;2- the elimination of gender-based violence; and 3- the increasing women's capacity and voice to realize their rights).	0 (09/2 019)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	*N/A	*N/A			15		15		Annually targeted	* Proposed new indicator for FY2020.
TASK 2: Enhance Technical and Organizational Capacity of Civil Society																		

Expected Result 2.1 - Increased technical, operational, and financial capabilities of select civil society organizations																		
Indicator 2.1: Percentage and number of targeted CSOs that meet annual proposed benchmarks for specific categories of organizational capacity development.	0 (2016)	30%	0	50%	78%	60%	80.1 %	70% & 20cso	N/A	N/A			75% & 10cos		75% & 20cso		Annually targeted	
Indicator 2.2: Percentage and number of targeted CSOs that meet annual proposed benchmarks for specific categories of organizational capacity development.	0 (2016)	30%	0	50%	0	60%	*N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		75% & 20		*To be reported at the end of project	
Indicator 2.3: Change in organizational performance of Task 2 CSOs beneficiaries.	3.5% (2017)	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	*N/A	4	N/A	N/A			4.63		4.63		*To be reported annually from 2020	
Expected Result 2.2 - Developed and/or strengthened partnerships, collaboration, and coordination among CSOs needed to support continued organizational growth and project implementation.																		
Indicator 2.4: Number of CSOs participating in quarterly Civil Society Stakeholder Coordination Meetings	0	40	63	50	119	55	77	60	20	30			60					40 (16 females) people attended the meeting.
Indicator 2.5: Percentage of CCSS-related CSO activities that involve multiple CSOs	61.9 66.67 % (2017)	65%	46.67%	70%	52.63%	75%	54.6 2%	75%	N/A	N/A			75%		75%		Annually targeted	
Indicator 2.6: Number of civil society organizations receiving CCSS assistance to improve organizational capacity	0 (2016)	16	40	25	23	25	24	25	17	21			25		25		Annually targeted	Disaggregated data: -5 APS Partners -14 DGF subgrantees -2 other partners
Expected Result - 2.3. Enhanced ability of selected CSOs to deliver quality programming																		
Indicator 2.7: Change in average percentage 'CSO advocacy index' scores	3.34 (2017)	5% 3.42	10.18% 3.68	8% 3.47	3.66	12% 3.54	3.98	15% 3.59	N/A	N/A			20% 3.67		20% 3.67		Annually targeted	

Indicator 2.8: Percentage of CSO partners that have developed a multi-year planning document identifying the needs and priorities of stakeholders, against which they target strategic fundraising.	0 (2016)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		75%		*To be reported at the end of project	
TASK 3: Analytical and Technical Services for USAID/Cambodia’s Civil Society Activities																		
Expected Result - 3.1. A heightened, thorough understanding of Cambodia’s civil society sector and political environment, including opportunities and challenges based on the produced analyses																		
Indicator 3.1: Number of public opinion surveys produced regarding the civil society and political environment in Cambodia.	0 (2016)	1	1	0	N/A	1	1	0	N/A	N/A			1		3		To be reported in years 3 & 5	
Indicator 3.2: Percentage of citizens with perception of the positive contribution of CSO activities.	64.33% (2017)	Baseline only		N/A (No POP is conducted in year 2)		75%	85%	N/A (No POP to be conducted in year 4)					90%		90%		To be reported in year 3 & 5	
Expected Result - 3.2. Clear and actionable recommendations developed for meaningful capacity development of Cambodian civil society in key sectors																		
Indicator 3.3: Number of Political Economy Analyses conducted.	0 (2016)	1	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A				0		1			
Expected Result - 3.3. An enhanced ability of USAID/Cambodia to quickly respond to opportunities to protect or advance democratic development, human rights, and/or political reform in Cambodia.																		
Indicator 3.4: Percentage of relevant USAID/US Embassy staff that find CCSS Public Opinion Polls and Political Economy Analyses useful	N/A														80%		The indicator is deleted	

Annex D: YCC requests and results

No	Items	Villages	Communes	Districts	Requests	Successes	Pending
Oddar Meanchey province							
1	1 road with 4300m*8m repaired	Chheu Kram	Koun Kriel	Samraong	1	1	0
2	New village paths (gravel roads) with 5000m*8m; 3000m*8m; 2000m*8m	Pul, Samraong, Doun Kaen	Samraong		3	2	1
3	Water irrigation system with 3500m for villager's household connected	Kouk Mon, Soengh, and Ta Nes	Kouk Mon	Banteay Ampil	1	1	0
4	2 clean drinking water systems in 4 schools (total 8)	Ampil Thmei, Pongro, Rung Roeang, and Trab, Kdol	Ampil	Banteay Ampil	4	2	2
5	2 hand washing facilities in 4 schools (total 8)	Ampil Thmei, Rung Roeang, Trom, Pong Tuek			4	4	0
6	2 pre-school teachers (kindergarten)	Chheu Krom and Champasok	Koun Kriel	Samraong	2	2	0
7	School library	Ampil Techo Sen high school	Ampil	Banteay Ampil	1	1	0
8	School library set up	Samraong high school	Samraong	Samraong	1	0	1
9	Awareness raising session on prevention of illegal migration	Khtum, Ta Man, Thmei	Koun Kriel	Samraong	1	1	0
10	1 time of providing educational materials for community pre-school is done	Champa Sokh and Chheu Kram			1	1	0
11	Complaint about low price for cassava crop	All villages			1	1	0

12	Awareness raising on gangs and drug abuse issues in 4 villages	Chheu Kram, Champa Sokh Kirivoant, Koun Kriel			1	1	0
13	Training for farmers on growing rice, cassava, livestock and vegetables	All villages			1	1	0
14	School materials for 125 poor students (87 females) (books, pens, pencils, rulers, erasers)	Trapaing Veng primary school in Trapeang Veaeng village			1 time	1	0
15	Awareness raising on COVID-19 virus 6 villages at risk (villages with migrants from abroad have a total of 287 villagers (187 females))	Beng, Yeay Tep; kouk mon, Soengh, Kouk Khpos, Prei	Beng, Kouk Mon, Kouk Khpos	Banteay Ampil	1	1	0
Total					24	20	4

No	Items	Villages	Communes	Districts	Requests	Successes	Pending
Phnom Penh							
1	Drainage system installed with 100 pieces	Kva (Khang Kert)	Sangkat Dangkoa	Khan Dangkoa	1	1	0
2	Road repaired	Ta Lei			1	1	0
3	Drainage system installed (600m)	Sambuor			1	1	0
4	Road repaired	Sambuor			1	1	0
5	Betong (BT) road repaired (217m*1m)				1	1	0
6	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	All villages			1	1	0
7	Drainage system Installed	Baku			1	1	0
8	Drainage system installed (1880m*1m)	Cheung Aek	Sangkat Cheung Aek		1	1	0

CAMBODIAN CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING PROJECT

9	Road repaired (850m * 10m)	Roluos			1	1	0
10	Road repaired	Thmei			1	1	0
11	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	All villages			1	1	0
12	BT road repaired (420m*12m)	Chaom Chau 2	Sangkat Chaom Chau 2	Khan Po Sen Chey	1	1	0
13	BT road repaired (1550m*10m)	Lvea			1	1	0
14	Drainage system Installed (1220m)	Chrey Kaong			1	1	0
15	Concrete road repaired (1300m long * 09m)	Chrey Kaong			1	1	0
16	Drainage system installed (96m)	Thma Koul 1			1	1	0
17	Drainage system installed	Prey Sandaek			1	1	0
18	Trash clean-up campaign	Prey tea1			Sangkat Chaom Chau 3	1	1
19	Charity event to benefit poor people	Prey tea1	1	1		0	
20	Road repaired with 2300 m X 5 m	Prey tea1	1	1		0	
21	Road prepared	Saen Sokk Ti Buon & Saen Sokk Ti Pram	Sangkat Khmuonh	Khan Saen Sokk	1	1	0
22	Repair of public water system	Saen Sokk Ti Buon & Saen Sokk Ti Pram			1	1	0
23	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	All villages			1	1	0
24	Drug issue resolved	Saen Sokh Ti Prammuoy			1	0	0
25	Road repaired	Roung Chakr	Sangkat Kouk Khleang		1	1	0
26	Road and drainage system repaired	Roung Chakr 1			1	1	0
27	Road and drainage system repaired	Krong Thmey			1	1	0
28	Road and drainage system repaired	Krong Thmey			1	1	0
29	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	All villages			1	1	0
30	Request to resolve noise complaint	Roung Chakr			1	1	0
31	Road repaired with 2 m X 180 m	Bak Khaeng	Sangkat Praek Lieb	Khan Chraoy Chongvar	1	1	0
32	Plastic waste collection event	Preaek Lieb			1	1	0

33	Charitable event to benefit poor people (3 families)	Kien Khleang			1	1	0
34	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	Praek Lieb			1	1	0
35	Solar light system installed in 5 villages (1,000\$)	Bak Khaeng			1	1	0
36	Road repaired (195m*2m)	Bak Khaeng			1	1	0
37	Drainage system (127m*0.5m) installed	Khtor			1	1	0
38	Drainage system installed (278m*0.5m)	Bak Khaeng			1	1	0
39	Road repaired and drainage system installed (128*05)	Kien Khleang			1	1	0
40	Drainage system installed (400m*1m) and BT road repaired (70m)	Kien Khleang			1	1	0
41	Fundraising event for poor people	Praek Lieb			1	1	0
42	Toad repaired with (250 m*1m)	Phum2	Sangkat Chraoy Chongvar		1	1	0
43	Charity event for poor people	Phum 2			1	1	0
44	Outreach to clean up plastic waste	Phum 3			1	1	0
45	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	All villages			1	1	0
46	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	All villages	Sangkat Praek Pnov		Khan Praek Pnov	1	1
47	Road repaired (75m*1m)	Praek Pnov		1	1	0	
48	Drainage system installed (65m)	Phsar Lech		1	1	0	
49	Cleaning plastic event organized	Praek Pnov		1	1	0	
50	Outreach on COVID-19 and its prevention	All villages	Sangkat Samraong		1	1	0
51	Outreach on reducing use of plastic	All villages			1	1	0
52	Drainage system installed (200 m X 1 m)	Samraong Tboung			1	1	0
53	Road repaired with 335 m X 3m	Samraong Tboung			1	1	0